# NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week. DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Two resolutions for a constitutional amendment to make only gold and silver a legal tender were offered in the Senate on the 10th inst. A bill was reported for the sale of the Cherokee Indian reservation in Kansas, and a measure was introduced to dispose of the Kickapoo diminished reservation in the same State. Three hours were spent in debate on the Mexican treaty, in secret session. In the House of Representatives, bills were introduced to incorporate the Yellowstone Park and the Spokane Falls and Cour d'Alene Roads, and to grant the right of way through Indian Territory to the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf, the St. Louis and Baxter Springs, and the St. Joseph and Rio Grande Roads. Two constitutional amendments were proposed, giving Congress the power to make only gold and silver cola a tender in payment of debts. A bill was introduced granting copyright to newspapers. A message was received from the President transmitting documents from the Secretary of State relative to the resolution on the death of Herr Lasker. Mr. Guenther asked that it be immediately read, though Mr. Cassidy suggested in an undertone that it might be better to wait until the new steel cruisers were completed. After the inst. A bill was reported for the sale of the steel cruisers were completed. After the documents had been read Mr. Hiscock offered the following preamble and resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs: "Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the House that a communication from it to the Parliament of the German Empire, entirely the street was the street. the Parliament of the German Empire, entirely friendly in its intent, respectful in its character, and sent through the regular channels of international communication, has been arbitrarily intercepted and returned by a person now holding the position of Chancellor of the German Empire; therefore be it Resolved, That this House cannot but express surprise and regret that it should be even temporarily within the power of a single too powerful subject to interfere with such a simple, natural, and spontaneous expression of kindly feeling between two great nations, and thus to detract from the position and prestige of the crown on one hand and from the rights of the mandatories of the position and prestige of the crown on one hand and from the rights of the mandatories of the people on the other. Resolved, That this House does hereby reiterate the expression of sincere regret at the death of Eduard Lasker and its sympathy with the Parliament of the German Empire, of which for many years he was a distinguished member." A resolution offered by Mr. Deuster reciting that the United States Minister to Germany has been satisfied by semi-official newspapers at Berlin, assailed by semi-official newspapers at Berlin, and calling on the Secretary of State for copies of any communications and official correspondence which he may have on this subject, was also referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

AFTER prolonged debate, the Mexican treaty was ratified by the Senate on the 11th inst. The vote stood 41 to 20-one vote more than the necessary two-thirds. The treaty would have failed but for the action of Senator Van Wyck, who, though opposed to it, abstained from voting, because, as he said, the great majority of the people were in favor of the measure.

Mr. Allisen presented a memorial from the Lecislature of Iowa asking the passage of a law to consider the research of the measure. islature of lowa seking the passage of a law to regulate tares and freights by railroad. A favorable report was made on the bill to ratify the agreement with the Shoshones and Banuocks for the sale of a portion of their lands. A bill was passed appropriating to Louisa Boddy, of Oregon, \$5,400 for property destroyed by Modoes, Bills were introduced to suspend the coinage of standard silver dollars for two years, for a public building at Sacramento, and to improve low-water navigation on the Missislic building at Sacramento, and to improve low-water navigation on the Mississippi River from New Orleans to Cairo. In the House of Representatives, majority and minority reports were made on the Morrison tariff bill. An act to place the name of George W. Getty on the retired list as Major General was favorably reported, as also a measure for the sale of the Rickapoo reservation in Kansas. An adverse report was handed in on the bill to construct a macadamized road from Memphis to the adjacent pational competery. Debate in to the adjacent national cemetery. Debate in committee of the whole on the postoffice appropria ion bill consumed the balance of the day's

THE largest and most attentive audience gathered in the halls of Congress the present session assembled in the Senate chamber on The 12th inst. to listen to the opening debate on the bill for the relief of Gen. Fitz John Porter.

Two speeches were made—by Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, in favor of the measure, and Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in opposit on. A joint resolution was introduced for a constitutional amendment fixing the term of the President at six years and making him incligible to re-election. Bills were introduced to establish dent at six years and making him ineligible to re-election. Bills were introduced to establish forest reservations at the head waters of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers, and for the erection of a public building at Boulder, Colo. Pavorable reports were made on bills for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio road to Fortress Monroe, and to authorize the return of private boxes deposited in the Treasury vaults. Mr. Coke spoke on the pleuropneumonia bill. The House of Representatives, in committee of the whole on the pneumonia bill. The House of Representa-tives, in committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill struck out the clause limiting the salaries of Post-masters to \$4,000, and rejected an amendment increasing the items for clerks by \$125,000. At the time of adjournment a proposition was made to increase by \$400,000 the appropriation for car-riers. A bill was introduced for the admission of Washington Territory as a State after the 4th of March, 1885.

ANOTHER large audience assembled in the Senate galleries on the 13th inst. to listen to the debate on the Fitz John Porter bill. Mr. Manderson first addressed the Senate in opposicion to the bill. He was followed by Mr. Logan in a lengthy speech on the same side, after which the measure was read a third time and passed by a vote of 35 years to 25 nays, five Republicans and Riddleberger voting in the affirmative, Mahone was absent. Following is the vote in detail: Yeas—Bayard, Brown, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Fair, Farley, Garland, Gibson, Gorman, Groome, Hampton, Harris, Hoar, Jackson, Jones (Fla.), Jones (Nev.), Lamar, McPherson, Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Pike, Pugh, Riddleberger, Sabin, Saulsbury, Sewell, Slater, Vance, Voorhees, Walker, and Williams—36. Nays—Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Blair, Bowen, Conger, Culiom, Dawes, Dolph, Edmunds, Frye, Harrison, Hawley, Hill, Ingalls, Logan, McMillan, Manderson, Miller (Cal.), Mitchell, Morrill, Palmer, Platt, Sherman, Van Wyck, Wilson—23. During the vote the following pairs were announced: Beek yea with Hale nay, Cameron (Wis.) yea with George nay, Miller (N. Y.) nay with Camden yea, Plumb nay with Vest yea, Sawyer nay with Kenna yea. The preamble to the bill as passed recites that the board of officers convened by the President to examine and report upon the case of Gen. Porter stated that justice required the President to annul the findings and sentence of the courtmartial in Gen. Porter's case, and restore him to the position of which sentence deprived don to the bill. He was followed by Mr. Logan martial in Gen. Porter's case, and restore him to the position of which sent-nee deprived him, such restoration to take effect from the date of dismissal from service; that the President had remitted so much of the sentence as disqualified Gen. Porter from holding office, and that in order to do justice to Gen. Porter it was enacted, etc. The bill then sutherizes the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appears Gen. and consent of the Senate, to appoint Gen. Porter to the position of Colonel in the army of the same grade and rank held by him at the time of dismissal, and authorizes the President in his discretion to place Gen. Porter on the retired list as of that grade; Gen. Porter, the retired list as of that grade; Gen. Porter, however, to receive no compensation or allowance prior to his appointment under the act. A joint resolution was submitted appropriating \$25,000 for the suppression of the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle in Kansas. A bill was introduced for a public building at Akron, Ohio. A favorable report was made on the bill for the admission of Dakota. The House of Representatives, in committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill, adopted an amendment increasing the amount for the free-delivery service to \$4,000,000. The Committee on Public Lands was directed to report whether the grant to the Lake Superior and Portage Lake Canal Company is liable to forfeiture.

The joint resolution appropriating \$25,000

THE joint resolution appropriating \$25,000 for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease, in co-operation with the authorities of Kansas, was called up in the Senate on the 14th inst. by Mr. Flumb. Mr. Sperman stated that the people of Illinois and other States were bethe people of Illinois and other States were becoming alarmed, and argued that the appropriation should not be confined to Kansas. Mr.
Cullom thought \$50,000 should be set aside, and
at once. Mr. Sherman said the question was a
national one, and he favored action by the General Government. Mr. Gariand defended
the measure as constitutional, and Mr. Maxey
argued that citizens of States could not be deprived of their property without due process of
isw. Mr. Ingalis explained that a large proportion of the cattle in Kansas were not owned by
its people. Mr. Conger said contacion was
spreading over the country wile Senators discussed constitutional principles. Mr. Bayard
thought the Government could not enter the
States and kill and pay for diseased cattle. Mr.

Ingalls created a good deal of laughter, in which the Democratic side of the chamber joined as heartily as the Republicans, by the remark that they would soon have to consider the suppression of the foot and mouth disease in the Democratic party, as it never opened its mouth without putting its foot in it. The House, in committee of the whole, discussed for hours the bill granting a pension of \$2,500 per year to the sole surviving grandchild of Thomas Jefferson, the objection being that the precedent would establish a civil pension list, and finally struck out the enacting clause, by a vote of 129 to 60. The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, asking the appropriation of \$220,000 for the erection in San Francisco of additional buildings for the military headquarters.

## EASTERN.

Nathan B. Pratt, the responsible treasurer of a savings bank at Reading, Mass., the duties being fulfilled by his son, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment at hard labor for a defalcation of \$40, 000. He is 73 years of age, and has been confined since the commencement of proceedings in 1879.

Lieut. John W. Danenhower, of the Jeanette expedition, was married at Oswego, N. Y., to Miss Helen Lattin Sloan, daughter of ex-Speaker Sloan, of the New York General | nicipal suffrage to women.

## WESTERN.

Kit Joy, Mich Lee, Frank Taggart, Carlos Chavez, Charles Spencer, and s negro, George Cummings, six of most desperate criminals in the Southwest fell upon their guards in the jail-yard at Silver City, New Mexico, secured the prison keys and made their escape. Proceeding to a livery stable, they mounted and rode away. A posse of citizens were soon in hot pursuit. Five miles out they came upon the body of Cleveland riddled with bullets. Further on the band was overtaken, and a pitched battle ensued. Lee and Taggart were captured, but the others escaped. During the fight Joseph Laffers was killed. Lee and Taggart were dragged to a tree on the roadside and strung up. The party then returned to Silver City, carry ing the three bodies.

The district in Kansas where the foot and mouth disease has appeared has been movement on foot to purchase and kill the infected stock and burn the carcasses. Wyoming stock-growers were also taking steps to prevent the disease from gaining a foothold in their Territory.

In commemoration of the one-hundredth birthday of Sir Moses Monteflore, of London, the Supreme Lodge of Kesher Shel Barzel has endowed with \$75,000 the home for aged and infirm Israelites at Cleveland.

Henry Richardson, a leading member of the Vigilance Committee of Brown County, Nebraska, was hung by unknown persons near his home. He had participated in the lynching of fourteen horse-thieves.

It is stated that two Scotchmen, recently arrived in Kansas, carried the germs of the foot and mouth disease in their clothing, as they had been herding infected cattle in Scotland.

Prentiss Tiller, the clerk who stole \$80,000 from the Pacific Express office at St. Louis, was arrested in Milwaukee last week, with the entire amount in his possession.

The foot and mouth disease has the same plague has appeared in Effingham County, Illinois. Mr. Salmon, Chief Veterinarian of the Department of Agriculture, left Washington for Kansas, last week, to investigate the foot and mouth disease.

## SOUTHERN.

Ben Thompson, the notorious Texas desperado, who, with his companion, King Fisher, was killed in the Vaudeville Theater, at San Antonio, had a big funeral at Austin, his home, where he leaves a family and property valued at \$16,000. The Coroner's investigation revealed the fact that the two men were slain by the police and theater em' ployes. Thompson, a year before, had in the same building murdered Jack Harris, the proprietor of the place, and on the present occasion went to the theater for the purpose of raising a row. From the moment of his entrance to the death scene he was a doomed man. His personal bravery was herculean, and his caution equaled his courage. He and his game companion were crowded down by the police and theater employes and butchered like stuck pigs. It is the only way in which he could have been killed. He had thirteen authenticated deaths to his score. Fisher was the younger man, but the greater desperado. His murders were innumerable, and in every town on the Rio Grande his name was a synonym of fear. Fisher's remains were taken to Uvalde and interred. A dispatch from there informs us that "the funeral was the largest ever seen in Uvalde," and that the desperado "would undoubtedly have been elected the next Sheriff."

An explosion in the Flat-Top mine at Pocahontas, Va., killed 150 men and destroyed all the structures on the surface, houses 200 feet from the mines being overturned, and the fan-house and fan entirely wrecked.

# WASHINGTON.

Attorney-General Brewster has ad-States District Attorneys and Marshals throughout the country, calling their attention to the section of the Revised Statutes providing for the punishment of persons who ship explosives without complying with the legal regulation concerning them. Headverts to the reports that dynamite and nitrogiveerine are sent from the United States to foreign countries, having reference, no doubt, to the rumors concerning the Fenian dynamite party. He says he does not believe that these reports are true, but at the same time urges diligence and zeal in the matter on the part of the attorneys and Marshals, and that every guilty person shall be vigorously prosecuted.

The House Committee on Coinage will make a favorable report on Mr. Bland's bill to stop the manufacture of \$1 and \$3 gold pieces, the 3-cent nickel, and the trade | Lasker had represented himself in America

Adverse reports on all bills for the establishment of postal savings banks have been ordered by the House Committee on

Henry Watterson appeared at Washngton before the joint committee on the library and argued in support of the bill to give dafly newspapers a copyright for eight hours.

# POLITICAL.

The Republican State Central Committee of Wisconsin met in Milwaukee, and | touching political affairs in Germany.

30, to select delegates to Chicago and nominate an electoral ticket. The convention to nominate State officers will be held in

Rebert Small, the colored who ran away from Charleston with a tug-boat, during the war, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Seventh District of South Carolina

The California Democratic State Convention has been called to meet at Stockton on the 10th of June, and the Vermont Republican Convention will convene at Montpelier, April 30, and the Wisconsin Democracy will hold their State Convention at Madi-

The rival State Republican committees of Missouri, failing to come to an understanding at a protracted meeting, the Filley faction decided to call a meeting at the same time and place chosen by the reformers-Sedalia, April 9-when lively scenes are expected to occur.

The Massachusetts House, by a vote of 144 to 50, defeated the bill to extend mu-

A bill providing for the punishment of wife-beaters by flogging has passed the

Massachusetts House of Representatives. Gov. Glick, of Kansas, on the 13th inst. issued a proclamation calling an extra ordinary session of the Legislature, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed most effectual in checking the foot-and-mouth disease.

By a vote of 26 to 24 the Iowa Senate passed the bill for the submission of a constitutional amendment in favor of woman suffrage to a vote of the people.

The Democratic State Committee of Iowa met at Des Moines and fixed the date of the State Convention to select delegates to the National Democratic Convention for Thursday, April 24, at Burlington.

## FIRE RECORD.

A defective flue was the origin of a fire at Allegan, Mich., which completely gutted that thriving little city. Between quarantined. A Topeka dispatch reports a thirty and forty places of business were burned, including three of the best blocks in the city-the Sherman House block, the Em. pire block, and the Union block. Forty stores and a number of dwellings fell victims to the flames. All the newspaper offices, the Journal and Tribune, the Gazette and Democrat, are destroyed, a few fonts of type being all that was saved. The loss will aggregate nearly, if not quite, \$40,000, while the insurance, it is believed, will amount to \$150,000. The business men of Allegan take the fire very philosphically, and the burned out places will be speedily rebuilt.---Fire broke out at Grand Rapids, Mich., during the prevalence of a high wind, and, before the flames could be checked, destroyed property of the estimated value of \$200,000. The sufferers were the Bissell Carpet-Sweeper Company; Frank Maybee, brooms; E. G. Studley & Co., leather belting; Grand Rapids Felt Boot Company; R. E. Butterworth's buildings; Clark & Ocher, sash, doors, and blinds; Stadon's woolen mill; Novelty Manufacturing Company; Comstock's saw-mill, and Richmond's box factory. Two employes of Bissell's flames .- East St. Louis, Ill., was visited by a \$350,000 blaze, nearly all of which was caused by the destruction of an elevator in which was stored 300,000 bushels of grain. Several saloons and boarding-houses were reduced to ashes .- The town of Port Spain. in the Island of Trinidad, West Indies, was almost wiped out by fire, the loss being placed at \$500,000. Other fire losses for the

	week were as follows:	
		Losse
	Reed City, Mich., saw-mill	\$ 15,00
	Memphis, Mo., stores	40,00
	Cassville, W. Va., business property	15,00
	McComb, Ohio, Odd Fellows' Block	20,00
	Cadillac, Mich., schoolhouse	10,00
	Cleburne, Tex., eight business bouses	60,00
	Cincinnati, stone-cutting machinery	20,00
	Oskaloosa, Iowa, coal mine building	50,00
	Vandalia, Mo., nine stores and offices	20,00
	Pittsburgh, Kana eight stores	30,00
	Thornport, Ohio, flouring-mill	15,00
	Pembina, Manitoba, livery stable	15,00
	Brockton Mass., shoe factory	20,00
	Utica, N. Y., Clinton Block	30,00
1	O'Neill, Neb., business houses	10.00
1	Worcester, Mass., wool store	40,00
ı	Secor, Ill., six business houses	15,00
ij	Pit:sburgh, Pa., cooper shop	10,00
i	Philadelphia, fertilizing works	30,00
	Middletown, Ohio, railroad depot	20,00

# MISCELLANEOUS.

The deaths of the week include the names of Bishop Robert H. Clarkson, of the Episcopal Church, at Omaha, Neb., aged 58 years; Amos P. Morrill, Judge of the Eastern District of Texus; Edward D. Payne, of successful, from \$1,500 to \$3,000 a Dayton, Ohio, a brother of the Senator-elect; season. and Capt. John Archer, a retired shipmaster, of Salem, Mass., who was a prisoner at Dartmoor; Abraham Breath, of Alton, Ill., one of the sixty men who enrolled themselves to defend Owen Lovejoy in the riots of 1837; Gen. James K. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, exmember of Congress from Pennsylvania; A. M. Sutherland, Secretary of the Province of Manitoba; Rev. John S. Inskip, of Asbury Park, N. J., editor of the Christian Standard; Cardinal Pietro, of Rome, Italy: Rev. Dorus Clark, eminent Congregational divine of Boston; George Cragin, of Utica, N. Y., one of dressed a circular to the various United the founders of the Oneida Community in 1848; Joel T. Griffin, an old resident of Omaha, who was Postmaster in 1870.

The Mexican Government, learning that an 8 per cent. dividend had been declared on the common stock of the Vera Cruz Road, made a demand for a reduction of freight and passenger rates, in accordance with the terms of the concession.

Fast mail trains are now running from New York to Chicago, from Chicago to Omaha over the Burlington road, and from Chicago to St. Paul over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road.

# FOREIGN.

In the German Reichstag, Bismarck spoke on the Lasker resolution, saying he could not be the postman of his enemies, as as the opponent of a despotle government-Bismarek had always entertained friendly feelings for America, he c'aimed, and during the war of the rebellion had prevented a recognition of the South ern States. When assailed by cries of "Shame," from the Left, the Chancellor called them anonymous libelers, and said they should ery shame on men who intrigued over Lasker's open grave. Bismarck also claimed that it was not the American Congress but the House of Representatives which 

called a State Convention at Madison, April | The Egyptian rebels opened fire on

Gen. Graham at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 13th met., and kept it up in a leisurely was during the night. Active fighting began at darbreak, and after a contest of three bours the rebels fied to the Tamai Wells. The British loss was seventy killed and one hundred wounded. It is claimed that Osman Digma lost over two thousand men.

The Russian Czar will visit the Ger-

man Emperor in May.

Bradlaugh, while endeavoring speak at Bridgewater in opposition to perpetual pensions, was suppressed by a shower of rotten eggs, fruit, and fireworks.

## LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Gen. Graham has issued a proclamation offering a reward of £1,000 for the capture of Osman Digna.

Earl Granville, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been appealed to, it is said, by Marquis Tseng to bring about peace between China and Prance. The French, it is believed, will not be averse to negotiation.

Miss Eliza, eldest daughter of Gov. Thompson, of South Carolina, died from burns received ten days ago, while reading

Mrs. Frank Leslie, of New York, and the Marquis de Louville are engaged to be married.

at an open grate.

The secret service division of the Treasury Department has discovered a coun, terfeit silver certificate of the denomination of \$20. The paper is much shorter than the genuine, and is thick and stiff.

The Cattle Quarantine Committee in the Neosho Falls district of Kansas have determined on the destruction of the herds in which the foot-and-mouth disease has appeared, the burning of the infected carcasses, and a thorough system of quarantine and disinfection. The disease among cattle in Effingham County, Illinois, is said by experienced breeders to be only foot-rot. There is not an animal in that section with a sore mouth. Physicians pronounce the disorder at Wapello, Iowa, the foot-and-mouth disease. The Lieutenant Governor of Kansas telegraphs that only five herds of stock cattle in that State are afflicted, and that the closest quarantine is maintained.

Mr. Sargent, the American Minister at Berlin, accepted an invitation to dine with

THE session of the House of Representatives on March 15 was principally devoted to consideration of the postoffice a appropriation bill. It was agreed to include within the 50 per cent limitation clause the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific Roads. The Committee on Public Lands reported a bill to forfeit a cert-in grant made for the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific to Portland, Ore. There was no session of the Senate.

Thin, Wiry Men the Bravest. History, no doubt, gives color to the idea that fat men are not, as a rule, brave. Falstaff was a fat man; he was a conspicuous coward. Major Monsoon, was likewise corpulent; his gallantry lay in the direction of chickens. There have been brave fat men, of course; witness Pickwick - as courageous a gentleman as over faced a widow. The heroes of the world have, however, undoubtedly been wiry men, not necessarily scarecrows, but men without an unusual or unwieldy proportion of adipose tis-sue. Had the living skeleton, now being sued by his recently made bride. been a fat man, he would undoubtedly have wilted, and permitted himself, perhaps, to be carried off in a clothes basket. Being a skeleton, he is a man of valor, and no bride of a day shall trifle with his emaciated affections. Anatomically speaking, the skeleton man is all grit. He proposes to fight it out to the bitter end, if he has to pawn his bones to pay counsel fees,-New York Commercial Advertiser.

#### One of Boston's Wittiest Women. There are two daughters of Rufus Choate now living in Boston. One of

them is called one of the wittiest women of the city. A recent discussion on Emerson's strangenesses brought out this dinner-table mot of some years ago. It was at the time of Emerson's proposed visit to Egypt that, some one at a dinner party wondered about "what the Sphinx would have to say to him." Mrs. -- answered the riddle at once. "I know," she said; "You're another."-New York Graphic.

FLORIDA alligator hunters earn, when

## THE MARKET. NEW YORK.

NEW TORK			
BEEVES. Hogs. FLOUR-Western	\$ 5.50	en.	7.25
Hoose	6.00	1/2	7 00
Promp Western	0.05	440	7.00
Winner Wilde	0,20	100	1.00
WHEAT-WHITE.		65	1.02
WHEAT-White No. 2 Red.	1.07	(CE	1.11
Conx—No. 2. OATS—Mixed PORK—Mess.	1.07 .62 .44	66	.65
OATS-Mixed	.44	all.	.46
Porx-Mess	17,75	WEI	8.25
Lann	.09%	40	.10
LARD CHICAGO.	364,654		
BEEVES-Choice to Prime Steers.	6.75	60	7.25
Fair to Good	5.75	wift.	6.95
Common to Medium	8.95	160	5.75
House Common to Mentum	6,25	109	20.40
Dr. com Barrer William William Barrer	0,20	200	
FLOUR-Fancy White Winter Ex	5,25	es	5.75
FLOUR-Fancy White Winter Ex Good to Choice Spring	4.75	6.2	5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring No. 2 Red Winter	.92	65	.93
No. 2 Red Winter	1.00	at.	1.02
CORN—No. 2.	.53	60	.5416
OATS-No. 2	39	at.	33%
Day No 4	50	40	en
Harrison Va 0	.00	52	24
BARLEY-NO. 2	.03	2.5	.04
RUTTER-Choice Creamery	.32	69	,30
OATS—No. 2 RYE—No. 2 BARLEY—No. 2 RUTTER—Choice Creamery EGGS—Fresh	.21	0	.23
EGGS-Fresh PORK-Mess	17.50	ett	8,00
LARD	.003	666	.09%
PORK-Mess LARD MILWAUKEE WHEAT-No. 2 CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2 BABLEY-No. 2 PORK-Mess LABD		-	
WHEAT-No. 2	.92	en.	.93
CORN-No. 2	.54	60	.55
OATS-No. 9	.31	6/0	.32
Ryp_No 2	89	on	60
Bangey Vo 9	200	400	64
Done Man	17.75	3.	200
PORK-Mess	11.10	COL	9.75
PORK—Mess LARD ST. LOUIS WHEAT—No. 2 Red CORN—Mixed OATS—No. 2	8790	69	9, 15
WUEAT-No 2 Red	1.00	68	1.10%
Conv. Mirad	40	-	51
Oran N. O	454	on.	.51
OATS-NO. Z	199	69	.34
RYE. PORK-Mess	.57	ep	.09
PORK-Mess	17,25	Ge I	7.75
LARD	.09	60	.0936
LARD CINCINNATI. WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN.	1.05	m.	1.07
Copy	83	100	59
Carro	10.0	44	99
Dam	*00	20	.01
In the contract of the contrac			.00
	5.64	- 55.	
PORK-Mess	17.75	en	8.25
LARD. TOURS	17,75	48	8.25 .00%
LARD. TOLEDO.	17.75	48	8.25 .00%
VHEAT—No. 2, Red	17.75 .093	48	8.25 .09% 1.02
VHEAT-No. 2 Red	17,75 .093 1,01 .54	60 00	8.25 .00% 1.02 .55
VHEAT-No. 2 Red. CORN-No. 2. OATS-No. 2.	17,75 .003 1,01 .54 .36	48 888	8.25 .00% 1.02 .55 .37
Version of the control of the contro	17.75 .093 1,01 .54 .36	000 000 c	8.25 .00% 1.02 .55 .37
OATS.  BYE. PORR—Mess. LARD.  TOLEDO.  WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—No. 2. OATS—No. 2.  DETROIT.  FLOUR.	17.75 .093 1,01 .54 .36 5.50	61 60 6 G	8.25 .00% 1.02 .55 .37
PORR—Mess LARD.  WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—No. 2. OATS—No. 2. DETROIT.  FLOUR WHEAT—No. 1 White.	1 021	-	0.00
WHEAT-No 1 White	1.033	100	1.04
WHEAT-No 1 White.	1.033	60.0	1.04
WHEAT-No 1 White.	1.033	60.0	1.04
WHEAT—No 1 White	1.033 .52 .36 19.50	100000	1.04 .54 .37 0.00
WHEAT—No 1 White	1.033 .52 .36 19.50	100000	1.04 .54 .37 0.00
WHEAT—No 1 White	1.033 .52 .36 19.50	100000	1.04 .54 .37 0.00
WHEAT—No 1 White	1.033 .52 .36 19.50	100000	1.04 .54 .37 0.00
WHEAT-No 1 White,	1.033 .52 .36 19.50	100000	1.04 .54 .37 0.00

## THE MORRISON BILL.

Reasons of the Majority of the Ways Seventeen People Overwhelmed by and Means Committee for Favering Its Passage.

The Arguments of the Minority on the Opposite Side of the

The majority and minority reports of the Ways and Means Committee on the Morrison tariff bill were submitted to the House on the 11th of March. The division was upon strict party lines. The majority report was pre-pared by Mr. Morrison, while Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, formulated the views of the minority. We present herewith a brief abstract of the two reports:

The Majority Report.

The majority say that the committee has sought to present a scheme of tariff duties, in which substantial reductions should be the distinguishing feature. The average reduction in rates, including that from the enlargement of the free list and the abolition of duties on charges and commissions, is not less than 20 per cent., and may reach 25 per cent. The majority report says:

cent., and may reach 25 per cent. The majority report says:

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, in explanation of the bill before the Senate last year, which, after various amendments, became a law, estimated at \$43,000,000 the reduction in revenue which would follow the changes in the tariff. These calculations have not been verified. So the question still presses, What legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary taxes? Your committee find that in the six months ending Dec. 3, 1883, merchandise was imported into the United States valued at \$238,898,109, on which duties were paid amounting to \$96,514,130, being 40.91 per cent. on the value thereof. In the corresponding six months of 1882, under the old law, the value of dutiable imports amounted to \$460,856,273, and the duty paid was \$111,266,507, or 42.65 per cent. on the value. It thus appears that the average cost of importing was only 1.74 per cent. less under the new than under the old law. The nominal reduction made by the proposed bill is less under the new than under the old law. The nominal reduction made by the proposed bill is 20 per cent., or one-fifth the present rate. With the Morrill tarifful initations in the bill, and the liquor and silk schedules omitted, the actual reduction will not exceed 15.74 per cent. The average reduction made in the tariff-commission bill and that to be made by the proposed bill, together, do not equal the reduction at which the commission aimed. he commission aimed.

"The decrease in revenue, as shown by the re-ceipts under the new law, other than that re-sulting from the nominal reduction of 1.74 per cent., results from the falling off of nearly \$25,-000,000 of the imports in the first half year under the new law, as compared with the first half of the previous year under the old law. half of the previous year under the old law The reduction of revenue under the bill re ported is estimated at \$31,000,000, on the basis of last year's imports. To the extent of that \$31,-000,000 the bill will relieve the people of un-necessary taxes. To that extent taxes will be reduced directly as a measure of justice to consumers, and indirectly of justice to consumers, and indirectly in largely increased proportions. From the statement made by the Bureau of Statistics, it appears that the duties or tarin taxes were decreased on some and increased on other articles under the new law but, while this is true, there has been no increase in waves in any but as has been no increase in wages in any, but a reduction of wages in most industries, as well as in those whose competing products received more, as in those that obtained less protection under the act of March last."

Referring to the condition of the iron and steel trade, as one of the leading manufactures, the

trade, as one of the leading manufactures, the report attributes the depression and the enforced idleness of the workingmen to the enormities of the protective system, and declares that as such calamities always fall upon the laborers, the committee had decided to report a bill for the partial relief of the people from unnecessary layers.

# Views of the Minority.

The minority of the committee, comprising all the Republican members, object to the passage of the bill on the ground that Congress made a general revision of the tariff at its last session, warranted by the fact that there had been no general revision since 1864-65. The new tariff has been in operation since July, 1883—too short a time to have given it a practical test.
The bill reported by the majority proposes a reduction of 20 per cent and not a single interest in the United States has asked for R. On the in the United States has asked for it. On the contrary, every interest represented before the committee—manufacturing, laboring, and agricultural—has protested against it. The free trade clubs of New York and Brooklyn, represented by a number of so-called political economists, have urged not this reduction alone, but the entire abolition of import duties which in any way discriminate in favor of American producers. While all unite in opposing reduction, some interests assert the necessity of an increase of duties for the maintenance of the indestry and the labor employed tenance of the industry and the labor employed therein. The wool growers of the country, rep-resenting every State in the Union, demand the restoration of the wool duty of 1867. While the minority have sought to respond favorably to this demand of more than a million of their follow-citizens, the majority and content with fellow-citizens, the majority, not content with a refusal of the request of this large class of a refusal of the request of this large class of producers, deliberately propose to reduce the duties still lower. While opposing a general re-vision, the minority think that there are ine-qualities which ought to be corrected. Among these, they say, wire rods, cotton ties, and tin-plates bear greatly disproportionate duties to kindred articles and should be made consistent

and harmonious.

The bill, the minority say, is not proper at this time, because, first, it will disturb business: second, it will of necessity force down the price of labor in the United States; third, this proposed reduction will inevitably increase foreign importation, and as a consequence increase our revenues, to which every interest of the country is opposed; fourth, it is wholly unnecessary, un-justifiable, and in every respect and to every American interest only burtful; fifth, it has none of the elements of a carefully matured tariff bill; sixth, the feature of the bill which applies ad valorem rates to most of the schedules affected

valorem rates to most of the schedules affected by it is especially objectionable, because it will greatly increase the existing evil of undervaluation, and consequent frauds upon the revenue, as well as, to so complicate the rule of assessment of duties, as to greatly embarrass the administration of the law.

The minority conclude as follows: "In the belief that the late tariff legislation would remain without maternal change for a period of years, business has adjusted itself to it, and producers have entered into contracts and generally arranged their business, in character and volume, ranged their business, in character and volume, in conformity with it. All classes of our people have relied upon its reasonable permanence and freedom from immediate and radical changes, freedom from immediate and radical changes, so that every consideration appeals to Congress to let the present law alone, and permit the lighteness of the country to proceed without legislative disturbance. What the country wants most is relief from Congressional agitation. All of the industries of the country are extremely sensitive, and just at this time, when business is more or less depressed in every branch, the threat or fear of a change introduces an element of uncertainty and disturbance throughout the country, the evil effects of which no one can foresee. Twenty per cent, reduction, or any reduction, however fects of which no one can foresee. Twenty per cent. reduction, or any reduction, however slight, following so close upon the reductions made last winter, cannot be defended as to a single schedule of the tariff, and as to many it can be shown to be wholly disastrous. We becan be shown to be wholly disastrous. We be-lieve that, after a sufficient trial of the effect of the last revision, if it shall appear that the in-dustrial interests of the country can be main-tained with, and the condition of the treasury will justify, a further revision, such action will be more wisely undertaken by the friends of the protective system and with less disturbance to the public prosperity than it done now by the to the public prosperity than it done now by the avowed advocates of the destruction of the American system of protection.

# SMALL TALK.

GEORGE W. CABLE, the novelist, weighs only 100 pounds. THIRTY THOUSAND patents were issued last year in Great Britain, against 20,000 in this country.

FASHIONABLE young ladies must have pho-

tographs of their pet cats to be up to the times nowadays. NEARLY \$80,000 was sunk at Portland, Oregon, by a St. Louis journalist in endeavoring to establish the Northwest, which has ceased

PROBABLY the oldest log cabin in the country is now standing near Montgomery, Ala. It was built in 179s, and for lifty years previous to the rebellion was occupied as a house

ANDREW J. WEAVER, of Greenville, Pennsylvania, drove his daughter from the house, broke some furniture, and then killed himself with a revolver. On several occasions he had shown signs of insanity. He was a brother of Gen. Weaver, of Iowa.

THE late cold spell in Southern Oregon illed thousands of rebins and bluejavs.

## SWEPT FROM THE EARTH.

Avalanche in the Colorado Mountains.

A Village Completely Obliterated-Many Towns in That Region Snow-

[Denver Dispatch.] A snow-slide descended on the little snowbound station of Woodstock, on a branch of the South Park Bailroad, seventy-five miles southwest of Leadville, at 6 o'clock last evening, carrying away every building in the town, including the railway station. The news was brought to Pitkin, nine miles distant, by a section band on snowshoes, arriving at 2 this afternoon. Eighteen persons are known to have been caught in the avalanche, including Mrs. Doyle, a widow, who kept the station, her six children, another woman, name unknown, and ten section men. The two women were rescued last night. They were alive, but seriously injured. The body of one section hand was recovered this morning. None of the others can escap-

As soon as the news reached Petkin fire bells sounded an alarm, and a large number of citizens started on snow-shoes to the scene of the disaster. Among the missing are Jacob Caswell, of Tomichi, J. S. Brown, telegraph operator at the station, George Alexander, Horace Alexander, and Mike Shea. A

The snow-fall in the mountain districts of Colorado the present winter is without parallel in the history of the State. Many of the mining camps west and south have been snowbound since November. The San Juan country has been the greatest sufferer. Du-rango, Silverton, Rico, containing from one rango, Silverton, Rico, containing from one to five thousand inhabitants, are still block-aded, no trains having reached either town for several weeks. Breekenridge, fifty miles north of Leadville, is nearly destitute. Montezuma, ten
miles distant, is in a pitable condition. Gunnison, situated a few miles from the largest
coal mines in the State, is suffering from a coal famine. Snow is eight feet on a level over the whole country; in the ravines and gulches from fifty to a hundred feet. The only means of communication is on snowshoes, and few men are heroic enough to brave the bitter storms. When spring thaws move these mountains of snow fearful results must follow.

## Five Men Killed by an Avalanche in Ore-

gon. [Portland (Oregon) Telegram.] Five men engaged in grading on the Baker City Branch Railroad through Pyle Canon, Union County, Oregon, were caught under a vast land-slide and crushed to a jelly. A very beavy blast had just been fired, which loosened a huge mass of earth and rocks on the side of the mountain, which came down so suddenly that the men had no time to run. The names of the victims were not obtain-

## YOUR MONEY OR YOUR LIFE."

## Petticoated Highwaymen - Women Garroters Frequent in Chicago.

(Philadelphia Telegram.) A young stranger in the city, while walking along a prominent thoroughfare at 2 o'clock in the morning, was confronted by a

young and handsome-featured woman, who suddenly sprang in front of him out of a dark alleyway. Thrusting a cocked revolver under his nose, she gave utterance to the stereotyped highwayman's phrase, "Your money or your life!" Preferring his life to his money, he yielded up the latter, which was eagerly snatched by the bold woman highwayman, who, after ordering the now thoroughly terrified man to keep silent, under pain of death, quietly walked away and disappeared in the dark ness.

# [Chicago Dispatch.]

Ed Bording, a waiter in the Tremont House, had a queer experience at an early hour the morning, near the corner of State and Polk streets. He was walking north on State street, and was rather intoxicated. He sobered up somewhat when a woman rushed up to him, with a drawn revolver, which she presented at his head, and ordered him to give up his property. She then relieved him of an open-faced silver watch. Women garroters have been very frequent in Chicago-

# KANSAS CATTLE PLAGUE.

The Epidemic Spreading-The Governor Urged to Convene the Legislaturr.

The foot-and-mouth disease now raging among the cattle in Kansas, seems to have actracted the attention of the people to an alarming extent all over Kansas, and even adjoining States. A recent dispatch from Emporia says: "The special train from Topeka bearing Gov. Glick and fifty citizens from various parts of the State went down to Neosho Falls to attend the meeting of cattle-men. The interest in the mouth-and-foot disease is intense, and called together representatives from some twelve counties. The reports showed that the disease was spreading. Veterinary Surgeons Holcomb and Chambord, who have been all over the infected districts, reported confirming all the statements previously made, and stated that the only cure known death and fire. They urged the killing of the animals and the destruction by are of the careasses and all forage and every-thing connected with it. Quarantine has been established, but it is not observed as it should be. Gov. Glick and A. Campbell, of Kansas, and Senator Kelley addressed the meeting, urging united action and persistent effort in the suppression of this disease. A committee consisting of one from each of the counties represented was appointed, which reported a resolution calling upon Gov. Glick to convene the Legislature in extra session. The resolution was unanimously adopted."

# The New Eldorado.

An experienced miner who recently arrived at Miles City, Mont., from the Cœur d' Alene district reports the presence of several thousand adventurous prospectors in that region waiting for the snow to disappear to commence operations. The snow is over three feet in depth on the level ground at present, and it is not likely that all will have disappeared sooner than the middle of May, by which time it is thought 40,000 persons will have arrived in the neighborhood. It is the general impression that a majority of the prospectors will be disappointed. At the same time it is thought that there are some rich veins which will pan out well in the

# Our Foreign Commerce.

The Treasury Department at Washington has issued a statement giving in detail the exports and imports during the year 1883. It shows the exports to have been \$777,000,-000, against \$750,000,000 in 1882, and the Imports \$6:7,000,000 in 1883, against \$752,000,000 in 1882. This is a decrease of \$65,000,000 in money paid out for imports and an increase of \$27,000,000 in money received for exports, a net gain of nearly \$1(0,000,000 as compared with our foreign commerce of 1882.

THE Princess Victoria of Hesse is to married in an Irish poplin dress.

THERE are now forty-two murderers in the